WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

Hands Off! Remember Folger! A right good man is Governor Hill A plain and stalwart Democrat, He carries out the people's will Through party ways, and all of that. His friends are partisans, one and all, Men of the old Jacksonian strain; If any seek to plot his fall, Just let them think of this refrain: Hands off! Remember Folger!

The party owns a grand array

Of Democrats both good and true To lead its cohorts in the fray; But Folger was a good man, too. When parties choose their candidates, Outside dictation they disdain; And they who seek to carry States Should ever ponder this refrain: Hands off! Remember Folger! The small but saucy Mugwump squad

May buzz about on restless wings, Seeking the party's sides to prod, And use their microscopic stings; But idly will the Mugwumps boast, And all the insects buzz in vain, If they who guide the party host Shall calmly think of this refrain: Hands off! Remember Folger!

Above all things Democracy Just now requires a Democrat, With record straight as straight can be: Just that, and nothing less than that, If they would seize the fleeting hour, The chance that may not come again. Twere well that those in place and power Should study over this refrain: Hands off! Remember Folger!

It Should Be Clearly Understood. A valuable contribution to the great de-

bate now going forward respecting free trade, protection, and tariff reform, was presented in the speech which Senator REAGAN of Texas delivered in the Senate in the beginning of last week. From that speech we make a brief extract:

"There is another term in which we speak of England as a free trade country. They adopt the policy of liberalizing their commerce. Others suggest that a free trade country is a country where a tariff is levied for revenue only, and where commerce is liberalized as far as it can be liberalized consistently with the collection of the necessary revenue for the support of government. If that is what the Senator means by free trade, then I am a free trader, and I take it that most of the Senators on this side of the chamber are free traders of that kind; that is, free traders in the sense of sim-ply levying duties enough to furnish revenues for the opport of the Government economically expended."

As Colonel HENRY WATTERSON, the most original and incisive of our free trade advocates, has repeatedly explained, there is not now any proposition before the country designed to bring the financial policy of the Government at once to a free trade basis; and Mr. REAGAN'S remarks-he himself being an avowed believer in the free trade doetrine-are entirely in harmony with this view of the subject.

But, to make the question perfectly clear, let us say that there are two schools of statesmen and two opposing theories that are at issue in the present controversy. One of these schools is that which believes in the philosophy of free trade as the one wise, sensible, and beneficial rule of economic policy; and the other school is that believes in protection, that is to say, in the imposition of duties upon imports not merely for the purpose of raising revenue for the Government, but to enable American producers to compete with foreign producers in special branches of manufacture, while paying higher wages to working people than those paid in older and more ly populated countries.

In the present agitation, which is raised to unusual but not exaggerated importance by the existence of a great surplus of money in the Treasury, these two schools of thinkers and statesmen are also divided respecting the practical measures to be adopted, just as sharply as they are divided in their abstract views. The free trade school propose to make the reduction in the revenue by cutting down the tariff, and it was entirely in this interest and with this view that Mr. CLEVELAND's celebrated message of last December was composed. On the other hand, the protectionist school wish to make the necessary reduction in the revenue by reducing or abolishing internal revenue taxes; and, if necessary, they might even raise the duties on some articles of foreign importation as a means of diminishing the revenue from that source.

But it should not be forgotten that the line between the free trade school and the protectionist school is not identical with the line which divides the two great parties; for not all the free traders are Democrats, nor are all the Republicans protectionists.

This we think states the whole question with that distinctness and freedom from all ambiguity which should belong to subjects of so great importance; and we have no doubt that Mr. REAGAN will agree with the comment upon his remarks which we have now offered.

The New Kalser and the Czar.

The meeting of the young Emperor WIL-LIAM II. with Czar ALEXANDER III., which is to take place to-morrow in St. Petersburg. will be regarded throughout Europe as an event of no ordinary import. Nor will the significance of such a visit, made so promptly after the accession of the German sovereign, be in any wise lessened by the fact that Prince BISMARCK remains at home, seeing that the Chancellor's son, Count HEE-BERT, accompanies his master.

Of course, no one but those who have

brought about this conference knows allthat

it is intended to accomplish. Perhaps not even Count Kalnoky and Signor CRISPI, who are to have an interview with BISMARCK immediately after the German Emperor's return, will obtain exhaustive information on that subject, for, although the German Chancellor may keep the letter of his obligations to Austria and Italy while they are his allies none can say how long they will remain so. indeed, no secret that the journey to St. Petersburg is expected to bring about a marriage between the Czarewitch and Kalser WILLIAM's sister, the Princess VIOTORIA. That the first act of his reign should be to strengthen the family ties which already connect the HOHENZOLLERNS with the ROMANOFFS, indicates a strong deaire on the part of the new ruler to amelio rate the relations which have existed between Germany and Russia during the last year. It need not follow that the bride would bring her husband Bulgaria by way of dowry, though it seems that such an outcome of the projected marriage is discussed in Vienna and feared at Constantinopie.

Now that it is known that BISMARCK has

for some time contemplated such a union for the Princess Victoria, his determined opposition to her marriage with Prince ALEXANDER of Battenberg becomes intelligible. She was a pawn of some utility upor the statesman's chess board, and had to be moved precisely as his game required. It is quite unnecessary to credit the existence of a letter imputed to the late Emperor FREDERICK, in which he is said to have pro posed the erection of Alsace-Lorraine into a neutral State for the benefit of Prince ALEX ANDER and his daughter. The decease Kaiser was too true a patriot and too intelli gent a man to begin anew the process of parcellation which proved fatal to the old German empire. Against a course so ruin ous BISMARCK would, no doubt, have set his face; but it is more reasonable to assume that he opposed the Battenberg project, simply because he had in view a far more advan

tageous match for the young woman. The German people will unquestionably welcome any incident which will relieve them from the apprehensions caused by the assembling of a great Russian force on their eastern frontier, and which will promise the suspension of the vexatious regulations aimed by the Russian Government at Ger man imports and German residents. They will feel that they have fresh cause for deep gratitude to BISMARCK if he now succeed in conjuring the spectre of a Franco-Rus sian alliance, which has haunted them for months. So that the fatherland is freed from that source of harrowing anxiety, they care not how much is sacrificed in south eastern Europe. Never did their Chancellor speak words that went straighter to their hearts than when he said that Germans had no intention of fighting for Bulgaria.

But it ought to be distinctly understood that the political isolation of France will only shift the storm centre from the Rhine to the lower Danube. The Bulgarian ques tion would not necessarily be settled, ever should BISMARCK offer to give Russia carte blanche in the Balkans. The Hungarians would clamor for war sooner than see a lieutenant of the Czar planted at Sofia, and in Vienna itself there is a strong party in the Court and in the Parliament hostile, no to Russia only, but to Germany as well. At the head of this party is no less a personage than the heir of the HAPSBURG monarchy When he ascends the throne, the prophecy of a renewed alliance between Austria and France lately made in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and to which we drew attention may not be far from realization.

Even with FRANCIS JOSEPH at the head of the HAPSBURG dominions, BISMARCK may not find it so easy to drive Austria and Rus sia in double harness as it was in the time of the Drei Kaiser Bund. For in those days there was no dispute over Bosnia, no railway to Salonica, no Eastern Roumelia im broglio to produce an irrepressible conflict of interests between the Governments of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Convicts and Convict Labor.

If the discussion of the prison labor prob lem shall lead the public to consider the larger question of a rational method of deal ing with crime, the extra session of the Legislature will have results of the very highest value to the community.

Our penal system has been improved greatly within a century so far as concerns humanity to the convicts, but as a method of repressing and preventing crime it is still almost absurdly ineffectual. Crime continues to be practised as a profession, and those who are thus engaged in it look or confinement in a prison as one of the inev Itable risks of a very risky business; but they have no more thought of giving it up because of that danger than the policeman who arrests them has a disposition to aban don his uniform because of the perils of his employment.

The danger rather gives zest to the pur suit, and in the case of the professiona criminal temporary service as a convict means only confinement and discipline of noxious to his free and lawless spirit. It brings to him no disgrace, for his character is lost already. His whole life, inside or out side of prison, is disgraceful. Nor does punishment act as a deterrent for as soon as he is free again he goes back to his old criminal work, and is as well known to the police as if he always wore his convict's garb, or were branded on both cheeks. Then, after a longer or shorter pe riod of liberty and spoliation, he is arrested anew and goes back to penal servitude under conditions imposed by modern sens tiveness about the infliction of suffering and which make his prison life as endurable as possible.

Logically, if it is desirable to lock profes sional criminals up at all, as beings danger ous to society, they ought to be incarcerated permanently, or only allowed to go abroad on parole, and still remaining in legal cus tody. That is the wise Ohio system, and it is the one toward which the prevailing opinion of penologists now tends.

Of course, a large part of the prison popu lation is made up of those who are only casual offenders with whom crime is not habitual. But all the more for that reason should the penalty for persistent crime be made permanent, that when they become free they may be deterred from the paths of professional crime, paths to which an experience of prison life is a common and an easy introduction.

Then comes up the question as to what shall be the employment of the incarcerated Free labor naturally and always and every where resents competition with prison labor and yet methodical employment for convicts is, of course, an absolute necessity. It would be more humane to kill them all off at once than to shut them up in idleness. But if the object is simply to give them something to do without regard to the profit of their labor, the question can be decided by keeping them at hand labor solely, after the old fashion before the introduction of machinery to multiply the productive capacity of the worker The turning of the prisons into great ma chine shops and manufactories, at an enor mous cost for plant and with a large production, is what free labor seems to fin fault with, not the mere employment of the convicts.

If, then, hand labor of various kinds, and simply for the production of articles for use in the State institutions, can be devised, the end of necessary prison discipline will be se cured, and the opposition of free labor will be obviated.

A Result of Supporting Col. Fellows. The colored citizens of this city, who have come here from the South since the war,

have been in a state of fret and worry dur ing the past nine months over an incident which, under ordinary circumstances, and with another race of people, would have passed without notice or comment. Their excitable natures and most intense prejudices have magnified the matter to such an extentias to disrupt one of the most flourishing benevolent societies among them, and to produce an appeal to the courts to clear away the complications which have grown out o

the dispute. In 1856 these Southern colored people organized a society which they called the Southern Beneficial League, the principal

purposes of which were to aid the needy care for the sick, and to bury the dead mem bers of the organization, Mr. THOMAS C. JARBOTT of the Barge Office was one of the prime movers, and was elected President of the League. Mr. JARROTT was born in Virginia. He was a prominent and influ ential Republican politician in the Eleventh Assembly district, and the colored men of the district made a great account of his intelligence and enterprise.

The League's membership grew from twen ty odd in 1886 to about 1,300 in 1888. It has disbursed for charitable purposes about \$4,000 since its organization, and now has to its credit some \$3,000 in two banking institu tions in this city. Mr. JARBOTT has been reslected President continuously.

Last fall, after the Republicans had no nated DE LANCEY NICOLL for District Attorney, and the United Democracy had placed Col. JOHN R. FELLOWS in nomination, Mr. JARROTT, who knew and admired Col. FEL-Lows, sent a circular letter to friends of his, nembers of the Southern Beneficial League, advising them to vote for Col. FELLOWS in preference to Mr. Nroott, Certain mem bers and officers of the League took offence at this act of their President, and a move ment was immediately commenced to defeat his redlection at the annual choice of officers in May. The opposition was led by Mr. Jacon H. SIMMS, another prominent Republican politician of the Eleventh Assembly district. Mr. J. W. ALEXANDER was put forward as the opposition candidate. The canvass was active and bitter; Mr. JARROTT's support of Col. Fellows was employed to prejudice the members against him. But when the election came off Mr. JABBOTT was chosen by a handsome majority.

Taking advantage of a resolution author izing the Executive Board to investigate and report upon the matter of incorporating the League, and of a subsequent motion that the Board should await further orders, the opposition, led by Mr. SIMMS, made application to Judge O'BRIEN of the Supreme Court for papers of incorporation, and they were granted. They had secured the books and papers of the League, and they next applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the officers of the voluntary association from using the name and collecting money as the Southern Beneficial League. The case was called up last Monday, but, on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, it was set down for Wednesday of this week.

The significant feature in this affair is that so large an organization of colored men from the South should have rallied to the support of Mr. JARROTT, despite the desperate effort made to damage him, because he had refused to swallow NICOLL when the Republican party nominated him, and instead came out squarely in support of the candidate of the United Democracy. Little straws like this show that our colored fellow citizens are growing in manliness, courage, and the rare virtues of intelligent perception and discriminating act.

Who Will Not Subscribe.

We have heard other statesmen character ized as fearless and independent, but as a matter of truth not one of those who have thus been specially lauded can hold a candle to the Hon. ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT. A man of feeling like HEWITT is apt to encounter disagreements sooner or later; but he speaks from conviction and from devotion o the more elevated principles of humanity in a manner equalled by no other of his contemporaries. Such has been his conduct in appealing for a subscription for the benefit of O. M. HARTT, impoverished and perse cuted by the Knights of Labor.

We venture to assure Mr. HEWITT that he need expect no subscription from either the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON or the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Some of our Republican contemporaries have made an effort to strengthen Gen. HARRI son's canvass by publishing the portrait o Mrs. Harrison along with his; and some have even gone so far as to print the picture of a baby representing the grands Republican candidate. We think this is all foreign to the proper business of the election, because Mrs. Harrison and the baby are not yet entitled to such official recognition. If the General had been President, if his wife had successfully performed the social duties pertaining to the lady of the White House, and it the baby had been born there or even domiled there for any length of time, it would per haps be right to bring both the lady and the baby into the canvass; but this is not the case and we suggest that this part of the Republican electioneering had better be left off.

Almost every day some accident to rowboat, yacht, or larger vessel illustrates the necessity of knowing how to swim. Considered merely as a sport there is none more enjoyable What more delightful or healthier than plunge in the salt waves on a sultry afternoon ! For those who live in the interior there may be some excuse for remaining in ignorance, but here, where there are so many admirable scilities for learning the art of swimming. that excuse does not exist. The fact, too, that the inhabitants of New York are such an excursion-loving people renders it all the more necessary that they should know how to save themselves in case of accident upon the water

The Cleveland Leader reports that in an nterview with a prominent Democrat he said: "This is a bread and butter campaign."

Well, is that wrong? Happy is the country whose annals are not interesting.

The Democratic barbecue in Brommer's Park on Monday was a success. We have assurances not to be doubted that the roast ox was a daisy, rare and fragrant, weighing 900 pounds; that the lager was of the propenettle; that the speeches were woven of brains, and that both the barbecue and the feast of reason were invigorating to the hest of Democrats that merrily danced after enjoying them. This was the first barbecue of the Democratic campaign, but already we hear of projects for other Democratic barbecues in the East and the West, and even in New England. It is therefore proper to say that every barbe cue should be put into the hands of experienced and competent managers, possessed of a resolute, serene, and amiable spirit, and that when ladles are invited especial pains must be taken to provide for their entertainment with high-toned politeness. In the old time political campaigns Georgia, North Caroline Virginia were among the States renowned for their generous and jovial barbecues.

If every barbecue that may be got up here abouts should prove to be as successful as that of Monday, the Democratic cause will be made all the merrier by their influence.

Gen. HARRISON'S physician has very properly given orders that he shall be relieved from the strain upon his system that he has suf-fered through his labors in the reception of visiting delegations and committees. The trials of the past fortnight have been more than he could endure. If they were to be kept up for three months longer there would be danger of his succumbing to them. His tormentors appeared to be heedless of the fact detrimental to him. They not only harassed him in the daytime, but also woke him up at night. They not only encamped upon his laws and ravaged his flower beds, but invaded the precincts of his domicilé. They not only deafened him with hurrahs, but split his ears with brass bands. They not only made speeches to him, but demanded speeches from him.

Ohio delegation went so far in bad manners as to call him out of bed to welcome it in a recep-tion. His physician was then compelled to adopt the course of which we have been informed in the Indianapolis despatches, as the only means of relieving him from the strain upon his constitution. It was the right thing to do. He would have been derelict to his duty if he had not done it. We do not believe that Gen. Harrison's campaign or his political prospects will be injured by the stern measures enforced by his medical attendant. His career has been such as to enable the country

o form a very fair judgr. ant upon his ability

and upon his merits as a candidate for Presi-

ient of the United States. The spectacle of to-morrow at the meeting between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany at Cronstadt will be full of bla copry and splendor. They will be welcomed at St. Petersburg with military pomp, gorgeous pageantry, and the highest imperial corenonies. These potentates are to hold confer ence upon the great questions of state in which they are mutually interested. They may 'possibly exchange a few words about France.

GROVER CLEVELAND enjoys one important advantage over BENJAMIN HABRISON in his health. He has a robust frame and a strong constitution. He can stand his share of fatigue without breaking down under it. He eats heartly, sleeps soundly, and walks with a heavy tread. He has a stald mind, and does not allow himself to be flustered by the ordinary duties of the day. He does not become xuberant when visited by delegations, nor suffer relapse when they leave his presence. He does not get confused by the schemes of politicians, nor alarmed by the tumult of the ampaign. The experiences that BENJAMIN HARRISON has undergone during the past fortnight are not such as would have prostrated GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE REVISED FREE LIST. A Strange but not Unsatisfactory Statement from Connecticut.

From the Stamford Advocat. Not very far from Stamford there is a manafacturing company, at the head of which is a well-known and popular Democrat, and a professed free trader. Nearly all his lieutenants and a majority of their workmen are Demo-The raw materials used in their faccrats. tories are all foreign products. Upon their manufactured goods there is a specific duty of cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of

In spite of this protection German and Spansh manufacturers send to this country moderate quantities of the same goods. The com-

ate quantities of the same goods. The company is prosperous, and most of the employees are getting homes of their own. I dare not say how large a percentage the owners are getting on their investment, but probably no manufacturing business in Connecticut pays better. The Mills bill as originally drawn put their goods on the free list. Immediately the company sent to Washington their regular lobbyist but he failed to alter the bill. Another member of the company was added and presented their side of the case in about this style: "Our mills are located in the doubtful States of Connecticut and New Jersey. Nearly all of our workmen vote the Democratic ticket. Unless you take our manufactured goods from the free list our men will vote the Republican ticket this fall, and being a thousand strong may decide the issue of the election."

The Mills committee, on this representation, struck out these goods from the free list, and not only that but actually increased the specific duty from 4 to 5 cents per pound and the ad valorem duty from 33% to 35 per cent!

MUGWUMP DEMOCRATS IN SARATOGA. They Think They May Have to Take Hill From the New York Times

SARATOGA. July 16.—There seems to be a very general impression among the leading Democrats of saratoga that the Democratic State Convention to nor inate the party's candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and a Justice of the Court of Appeals will be eld here during the early part of September, and Gov. David B. Hill, ex-Congressman Roswell P. Flower, and ex-Mayor William R. Grace are the only candidates talked of. It is conceded that a very strong man must e nominated in order to defeat ex-Senator Warner Miler, who, it is believed, will be the Republican candidate for Gevernor. The Democrats have no hesitancy in saying that ex-Senator Miller will be a hard man to beat. They are not satisfied with Gov. Hill, but say that it may become apparent that he is the only available man t pit against ex-Senator Miller. They have considerable faith in Gov. Hill's fighting ability, but do not like his record as Governor. They would prefer ex-Congressman Flower, and hope that events may so shape them elves that he can safely enter the race and carry the

State for the Democratic party.

Mr. Flower is very well known and admired in Saratoga, and his freedom from any of the influences of the aqueduct ring is favorably commented upon. Still, there are not many Democrats who believe that Mr. Flower could secure the nomination even if he struggled for it. Mayor Grace is rated here as a man who could have the nomination if he made a fight for it, but it is not known

THE NIAGARA RESERVATION.

Commissioner Advocates its Increase in Order to Prevent Cranks from Killing Themselves in the Whirlpool.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Only a ew days since one Plack lost his life while endeavoring o pass the Whirlpool Rapids. Yesterday the newspa phatic refusal of our superintendent at Niagara to permit Mr. Stanley to start on his fatal expedition from the the rapids above are within the boundaries of our reservation, securing the prevention of such insane performances as that contemplated by Stanley, the Whiripool Rapids and the Whiripool itself are outside the jurisdiction of the New York Commissioners. Thus our superintendent was powerless to prohibit Flack's fatal statempt to shoot the rapids. Indeed, it seems to me that the final prevention of such exhibitions might properive presented to the Legislature as an argument in favor of the assumption by the State of the title to all the marginal territory down to and including the Whiripool. Whether this valuable strip of land shall ever be included within the reservation will depend largely upon the force of public opinion exerting itself upon the Legislature. That it should become a part of the public domain at Niagara is both desirable and reasonable, and the eventual acquirement of it is I know, favored by the President of sur Board, the Hon. Andrew H. Green, and, I think, also by the all of the Commissioners.

HENNY E. GREGORY,

Treasurer and Secretary of the Niagara Commissioners. he rapids above are within the boundaries of our reser

Nanoleen's Eves

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although a Bostonian, I am a daily reader of The Sun, and was much interested in a letter from "Old Reader," published yesterday, and inquiring if great Generals and statesmen always had blue or gray eyes. You were in error in replying that Napoleon had brown or hazel eyes, though it is popularly believed that his complexon, hair, and eyes were very dark : perhaps because he

Mme. Junet, who was intimately associated with Na-Mme. Junet, who was intimately associated with Napoleon from early childhood until his banishment to Elba, informs us that his eyes "were of that peculiar gray which contributed so to the charms of Marie gray which contributed so to the charms of Marie gray which contributed so to the charms of Marie gray which contributed so to the charms of Marie gray which contributed so to the charms of Marie gray and not very dark, either. This testimony is corroborated by Mrs. Abell, who, as a child was especially loved and petted by Mapoleon while in exile at fit. Henn. In the Art Museum, here in Hoston, is an exquisite, though small, painting from the life of Napoleon, by isabey, the imporial court painter, in which the truth of the above statements plainly appear. It certainly would seem as if there was an approach to truth in the statement cited by "Old Reader," for all the greatest soldiers of the empire of whom I have sen word portraits had blue or gray eyes. Among them were Rieber, Desaix, Lannes, Murat, Jinot, and Ney. Bosrox, July 16.

Cheese Hoops.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a St. Lawrence county Democrat I ask you to explain why as interested in the manufacture of cheese boxes, and the producers of milk in this vicinity, should be in favor of a protective tariff on the article of cheese hoops. I of a protective tariff on the article of cheese hoops. I can buy cheese hoops in Canada at \$23 per thousand, but the duty is \$35 per cent. ad valorem. As a consequence, I buy them in Michigan at \$30 per thousand; the freight being double that from Canada.

The fact is that D. H. Burrell & Co. of Little Falls have a monopoly of the cheese hoop business in the United States by May at a patent on the machine for making that the states of the control of th Oan you explain why the farmers of St. Lawrence county should be in favor of that tax! J. C. Whitser. Morex, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 14. That Is the Truth!

From the Chinese Weekly News. THE SUN is the ablest and best edited.

Taking the Safe Side. Mr. Isaacstein (at Coney Island)-Vas you

sund to go in dot vater. Rebocca, mit dot dangeron Hrs. laancestem-Ya, Jacob, vot for I pay myseluf a After he had been prostrated last Saturday an I leave dose tiamond rings mit me. DISGRUNTLED DEMOCRATS.

One Who Will Not Have the Old Roman, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Will you allow a friend of Governor Tilden to protest against the mention of the fraud of 1876 in the columns of THE SUN while it supports the man who of all others in this country made the

fraud possible I mean Allen G. Thurman, whose name is an offence to every friend of that departed states-man. With Edmunds, Thurman agreed to have the Electoral Commission bill passed. The friends of Governor Tilden then at Washington protested against it, and against the argency which induced him and Mr. Bayard to leave their seats in the Senate and electioneer for the pas-sage of the bill on the floor of the House of Rep-

resentatives.

Their protests were treated with contempt by Thurman, who insisted upon the passage of the bill endorsing the experiences of his convivial crony Edmunds.

You may refuse this a place in your columns, but be assured the element represented in this protest will yet be heard somehow.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1876,

ANSWER. This won't do. You mustn't lay up against the Old Roman a mistake he made twelve years ago. Better turn against the Republicans They were guilty, where he was merely deceived, Vote the straight ticket.

One Who Doubts About Voting for Cleve

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I am : Democrat. I believe in the party's principles and revere its traditions. Since I have had a vote I have always voted the Democratic ticket. I was true to the party in this State in '79, when the anti-Robinson bolters gave the State into Republican hands. I was true to the party at considerable personal sacrifices of my own interests. I have in many campaigns, both in this State and elsewhere, defended the principles and advocated the cause of Democracy Now I have been invited to participate in this campaign and advocate upon the stump the reelection of Grover Cleveland.

Suppose in doing so I was confronted by some old-fashioned Democrat among the audience, a man, let us say, who had made sacrifices for the party, who had stayed by his guns in the gloomy times of the party's history, who had given his time and subscribed his money and devoted his best energies for the cause (there are many such Democrats), and that when the party were finally successful he had been recommended by the leading Democrats of his district for some Federal offlee, for the discharge of the duties of which he was abundantly qualified. Suppose, then, that he was refused the office on the ground that he was an offensive partisan, and the office was bestowed upon a Mugwump in his neighborhood or left in the possession of the Republican incumbent whom he had been battling against for years. And suppose that old-fashioned Democrat should rise in his place and ask this question: "Why must I vote for Grover Cleveland?" It I answered, because of party obligation, and he answered. When did Grover Cleveland regard party obligations as binding on him?" what answer could I make?

Now, this is a query that is likely to be addressed to every Democratic speaker this year on the stump from every Democratic audience, Will you kindly suggest what answer a Democratic could make to this inquiry if addressed to him?

For myself, I shall decline the invitation to take the stump until I am onlightened on the cause (there are many such Democrats), and

For myself. I shall decline the invitation to take the stump until I am enlightened on this subject. Yours in Democratic bonds,

ANSWER Vote for Cleveland and Thurman, because they are the regularly and fairly nominated candidates of the Democracy!

THE COMTE DE PARIS'S MANIFESTO.

He Denounces the Republic, and Says that Monarchy is the Sufeguard of Communa From the London Daily News,

PARIS, July 6.—This afternoon the Soleil published a special edition announcing that the Government had soized a manifesto issued to the Mayors of the thirty-seven thousand five hundred communes into which France is divided, and giving the text of the document, as follows: as follows: Mossieur in Mark: The independent vote of the

electors and of the Municipal Council has placed you at the head of your commune. The task that imposes on you is great. You have to protect the municipal finances and franchise against an extravagant and tyrannical administration. The party of which that administra tion is the docile instrument has compromised the rehave to unite to reconstruct the Government of France and establish it on durable bases. In pursuance of the idea I apply to you, the representative of one of the communes, in order to dissipate the perfidious calum nies spread abroad by those who would prevent you and me from coming to an understanding. Let me sneak to you without reserve, as I would do face to face with you if a cruel exile did not keep me from that France that I seek to serve with you. The republic has not given to the communes the liberty it promised them. For Republicans, every man is good to secure for themselves the majority in the Councils. The commune, that great family, is divided into oppressors and oppressed. Subjected to the regime of compulsory budgets, it is not independent in the management of its fortune, and parents are no longer masters over the education of their children. A make shift Government will perhaps promise you the restitution of those lost liberties Do not vain! hope it may restore them to you. Its first care will be to destroy those you still have left. It is the monarchy that will guarantee to you the enjoyment of those liberties, because it is strong enough not to fear them. Far from being hostile order in the commune, as in the State. The priest fin the Church, the schoolmaster in the school, will then be able to consecrate themselves to their mission without being either the instruments or the victims of politics. They will work together a. a truly patriotic work in developing in the young generation, with the knowledge of their rights, the sentiment of their duties. The Mayor, moreover, will hold his powers neither through favor. nor by birth, nor by wealth. Whatever his persona situation may be, he will owe his tricolor scarf but to the free choice of his equals. Believe, Monsieur Maire, jin my most sincere sentiments. PHILIPPE, Comte de Paris.

What to Reblad the Mills Rills

From the Rochester Post Frures:

The Mills bill would not rise to the dignity of a political issue if it were no: for the fact that behind it ies the question whether the free trade rovenue system is to supersade the protection revenue system. Among Democrats who believe in such a change the only difference of opinion is in regard to the method of making it. Shall it be done gradually, or boldly and abruptly? Though favoring the change, we are straid that, whether made gradually or abruptly, it cannot be made, as some politicians imagine, without serious bus. ness revolution and possible disaster. In this respect tariff reform is like the resumption of specie payments; and we doubt if the protective system established by the Republican party can be overturned at much less cost in the way of financial panic and commercial ruin that the irredeemable paper money system established by

Mrs. Cleveland Pays the Tax on Hector. From the Wathington Critic.

It is the duty of every person owning a dog to go down to the Collector's office on the lat of July and pay the dog tax of \$2. Since the lat instant more than 500 dogs have been licensed and tagged, among them some very distinguished canines. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom took out tags Nos. 313 and 314, respectively Mrs. Cleveland's dog is put down on the public records as a French poodis, residing at the White House, and called llector. Mrs. Folsom's dog resides at Oak Visw. the President's country seat, and is called Bolivar, and his colors are black and tan. He is an imported an

The Boss Free Trader Laughs at Free Whiskey. From an Article in Belford's Nasazine by the Hon, Fran Hurd.

You may reduce as much as you please the axes on whiskey and tobacco, and I will have to pay just as much for the cigar which I buy from th contat, or for the glass of whiskey I buy at the bar

The Scandinavians Turning Democrats. From the 81. Paul Daily Globe, The defection from the Republican party of

Christensen of Rush City is another evidence of the

oblision.

And I'll be killed. That's just like my luck enough to buy a return ticket.

Just Ills Luck. From the Detroit Free Press. Passenger—What's wrong?
Brakeman—The train behind to can't slow up. There'll a as a wful collision.

drift of Scandinavian sentiment.

When the macons surfaces of the bronchia are sore and inflamed, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a count, you will find in it a certain remedy.—480.

THE SENECA RESERVATION.

The Orden Land Company's Claim to 70,000 Acres Occupied by Red Men.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The title to the Indian lands in the State of New York, now under investigation by an Assembly committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature at Albany, has been made the subject of study also by the Indian Office here. The hearing held by the committee in New York last Saturday developed the fact that the Indians insist that the Ogden Company has only a right to buy their lands of them to the exclusion o other purchasers, while the company holds that it owns the fee to the tract, although the Indians have an inalienable right to occupy it

as a reservation so long as any of them exist. In his last annual report Commissioner Atkins gave this account of the origin of the difficulty:

In the settlement of the controversy between the States of New York and Massachusetts respecting the title to the western part of the former State, comprising what was known as the Genesee country, the State of New York ceded to the Commonwealth of Massachu setts the right of preemption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other right, title, and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty, and jurisdicion excepted) which the said State of New York had in and to the described lands. Massachusetts subsequentl transferred her title to Robert Morris and others, their and Company. This tract of country included the eservations of the Seneca Indians, now reduced to two

known as Cattaraugus and Allegany.

It is claimed on behalf of the Orden Land Company that it is possessed of the title in fee to these reservations, subject to the possessory right of the Indians so leng only as they notually occupy the reservation as a tribe, while the Indians claim that the fee is vested in them, and that the company has merely the right to purchase whenever they choose to sell.

But while this account in general tallies with the more elaborate one given on Saturday by Mr. Appleby, trustee of the company, to the committee in New York, the conclusions reached by the Indian Commissioner are quite different from those of the representaives of the claimants. Gen. Atkins holds that there is no longer any dispute as to the title; that it has already been settled in favor of the Indians by legal decision, and that accordingly the true question is as to the excediency of extinguishing those rights of purchase which the Ogden Company undoubtedly possesses. This is his language:

The courts have decided (Ogden vs. Lee, 6 Hill's N. Y. ans, and very reasonably. I think, that if the fault are lotted in severally they may loss their tribal relations at that the Ogden Company, owning the preemption ght, may dispossess them. In 1873 the agent then in charge of these Indians ared that this apprehension produced an unsettled cling as to the title to their lands, and prevented them om making improvements.

feeling as to the title to their lands, and prevented them from making improvements.

In 1889 the agent reported that the Senecas would be glad to have the claim of the Ogden Land Company extinguished, and that many of their leading men had extinguished, and that many of their leading men had extinguish such claim, "which rests as a cloud upon their title, prevents a partition of their lands in their title, prevents a partition of their lands in an of the opinion that steps should be taken to extinguish the claim of the company if possible, and that Congress should be asked to enact the necessary legislation.

Commissioner Atkins adds that the Senecas receive annuties to the amount of \$11,900 per annum, representing a capital of about \$230,-600, so that a portion of that sum could be used with the consent of the Indians for the purpose stated.

consistency of the consent of the Indians for the purpose stated.

It will be seen that this presents a view of the ease rather different from the one laid before the Assembly committee. There the ground seemed to be that since a long existing dispute over the title still continued, the Assembly committee was empowered to make a finding for or against the company. One authority at the hearing was even consulted as to what disposition the Ogden Company would be likely to make of the tracts in question, if the committee should find in its favor, and replied that he did not think the company would endeavor to dispossess the Indiana, although some of the land was exceedingly fertile, and would gladly be snapped up by farmers. But, as has been seen, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not admit that there is any longer a doubt as to the ownership being vested in thefindians, the case having been settled by a judicial decision. Indeed, his object in endeavoring to procure the intervention of Congress in the matter was of an entirely different character. He holds that if the rights of the Ogden Company to purchase can be bought off, the lands can then be allotted to the individual Indians in severally ownership, under the laws of the State of New York, and the Indians the made citizens of the United States, for which privilege, he adds, they are fully prepared and qualified." When this is accomplished, the services of an agent of the bureau in the State of New York can be dispensed with. The question seems to be ripe for final adjustment by Congress and the State Legislature.

A Huge Mountain Lion Killed. From the Ogden Standard.

Yesterday Messrs. Edwin Humphreys and James Maycock of Pleasant View in this county brought a stuffed mountain ilon to Ogden. The two gentlemen named and George Maycock were hauling hay on Saturday the 7th inst. from the meadow of Mr. Amos Maycock, which is situated about a quarter of a mile south of Pleasant View, some distance from the U. & N. R. R. line. A dog which they had with them found the lion in a bunch of willows, and George went to see what the dog was after. He returned to the other gentlemen, white as a sheet, saying that it was a lion. Two of the them found the lion in a bunch of willows, and George went to see what the dog was after. He returned to the other gentlemen, white as a sheet, saying that it was a lion. Two of the men guarded the animal while the other ran to the residence for a rifle. Upon returning, Mr. Edwin Humphreys shot the beast square in the forehead, causing death. The lion measured seven feet and one inch from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and weighted 130 pounds. It showed fight enough to make the watchers, who had only a pistol to defend themselves with, quite nervous until the trusted rifle was brought, which seen stilled its loud roar and put an end to its life. Yesterday the gentlemen brought the stuffed skin of the beast to Ogden and tried to dispose of it. The front paws of the lion measured five inches across and fifteen inches in circumference, and had curved claws at least an inch in length. The animal was shot between I and 2 o'clock on Saturday, and late on the same evening another lion, presumably the mate to the one shot, was seen near the same place, but it was too dark to shoot it. Yesterday a number of men set out to hunt it up, but up to 4 o'clock had not succeeded in finding it.

Indiaun's Twelve-year-old Preacher. From the Globe-Democrat

VINCENNES, Ind., July 13.—Indiana has developed a boy preacher who is only 12 years old. He has created a furor wherever he has been and is listoned to by thousands with the been and is listened to by thousands with the intensest interest. This ministerial prodigy is known by the name of Pascal Porter, and was raised in southern Indiana, in Jefferson county, near Madison. The boy in looks is far above the ordinary child. His parents are of the Second Adventist faith, and the "boy preacher" has followed out their teachings. He has always had an ambition to preach since he learned to talk, and thinks he will be a great preacher some day.

They Decorate the Murderor's Grave. From the Rochester Post-Express

Deacons's grave was completely covered Deacons's grave was completely covered with flowers yesterday afternoon, placed there by several stilly women. One of them smoothed off the side of the stake which marks the head of the grave, and wrote upon it in beneif the murderer's name. One of the women was present every day of the trial, and after the conviction called so leften at the jail that the Sheriff finally declined to allow herto see Deacons. The woman once brought her little daughter with her and Deacons gave the child a ring which was the gift of his sister Ida. Deacons told the jail officials that he had met the woman at Lyons, and that she wanted to marry him.

6,000 Bushels of Grassboppers

PERHAM, Minn., July 11.—About 10 o'clock PERHAM, Minn., July 11.—About 10 o'clock this forenoon grasshoppers were noticed in the air. They raised about that time and continued flying all day, going in a westerly direction. It is safe to say that half of what were here left during the day. This, with the prospect of the rest going to-morrow, about assures the crop. Within a radius of three miles from Perham during the past fourteen days there have been 6,000 bushels of 'hoppers caught and killed, the county paying a bounty of \$1 abushel for them.

A New Beer. From the London Sunday Times.

From the London Sunday Times.

The Gratzer beer, though well known and most highly appreciated throughout dermany in fact, so much is this the case in north Germany that the "Gratzer Gobiel." a specially designed glass is in general use in hotels, restaurants, cafes and railway receiving recommender from throughout the country, has not, we treshount recommender to the country, has not, we then the second throughout the country, has not we have received is correct, it will not be long to Englishmen will be able to enjoy the juxury of having it in their power to procure a new which medical men mill recommend rather than forbid, for there are qualities in the water at Gratz used in making this new which have for a long time past justified medical men in Germany in recommending the use of Gratzer beer. The Gratzer beer has many unique peculiarities it is brewed from wheat mait. It is fit to drink three days after it is herewed and remains sound and good bright and sparkling, in any climate for two or three years.

Messares Flourishes With the Maple From the St. Paul Pioneer-Prest. The Rev. Waldo Messaros, the interesting clerayman who is coming to Minneapoit, says he can live and Gourisk wherever the white imagic grows. He says that if the Lord called him to go to a locality where the maple flourished not he would think there was some mistake about it and keep away.

Philadelphia allows its peddlers, for a consideration to vend their wares in Fairmount Park. The tariff is an high that comparatively few avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute to the city's resources by an curing permits. Once a year, however, on the Fourth of July, permits are granted free, and then the Park is overrun with peddlers of all sorts of old wares. Mon, women, and children flock there with trays of mer chandise to prey upon the pleasure seekers. Last Pourts of July over 2.030 permits were issued, and the officer in charge of them asserts that he worded the last ones; "God's foutstool all occupied. Allow the bearer of this to climb a tree and let his goods down with a string."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Richard F. Stevens, a Newark lawyer, has had a longer sitting in a witness chair, probably, than any other man in the country. He began last November to give his evidence in the case of the State of New Jersey against the Morris and hasex Railroad, and he has not finished yet. The Master in Chancery before whom the testimony is being taken is young Willard C. Fisk, formerly private secretary to Gov. Abbett. He holds court three days a week in Jersey City. The case has not been in progress for a year and a half sitogether. It in-volves a charge that the railroad company has de-frauded the State out of ever a million dollars of taxes by false entries in its annual reports. John F. Dillon of his city and Frederick W. Stevens are the arbitrat to whom the final decision of the matter has been left, Richard F. Stevens was employed by the State as an expert to go over the books of the company, and he is now testifying as to what he discovered in them. He ended his direct testimony in April, and since then he has been undergoing cross-examination by ex-Gov. Bedle. It is hoped that Mr. Stevens may be released by the end of this month. There are only a few other winnesses to gas amine, however, and there is a prospect that the case will be ended this year.

There are some advantages in New York, even for the

penniless and homeless. For instance, one of the most glorious sights in the world can be seen all day and every day from the Hattery Park, scenes shifted every minute, and no extra charge for reserved sents. The millionaire can buy nothing fluer with all his mo-And then, just now in the public parks there are water And then, just now in the public parts there are waiter lilies blooming of varieties so rare and beautiful that they can be possessed by few even of the wealthy. For any one who can live on scenery and fragrance, New

The druggists are already putting out their summer eign of "Tax Sun Cholera Mixture Sold liere." One Sixth avenue store has the conventional symbol of The Sex that shines for all in the centre of its sign, so that there shall be no mistake. The remove is constantly demanded at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, at the corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street where cough medicine and cholera mixture are deal out free all the year round.

Walter G. Ward of Newark had a queer experience the other day when he sent to a livery stable for a horse and buggy, intending to take a young lady out driving. Soon afterward he saw a horse and buggy in front of his office, and upon inquiring was unable to find out that it belonged to any one else, and concluded that it was the one the liveryman was to send around. He scoled in-ternally at the carelessness of the man who had brought it in not letting him know it was there, and then jumped in and started off. He had a lovely ride. The horse was a daisy. He and the young lady passed everything on the road to Orange and back, and he registered a vow never to take any horse but that when he hired a livery thereafter. After the drive, as he was on his way back to the livery stable with the horse, he was hailed by a wildly excited man on the sidewalk. and before he really knew what was up was on his way to the police station in custody on a charge of horse stealing. The horse was Samuel F. Blanchard's Laur. R., with a record of 2:2814, and Mr. Blanchard and hall the police force of the city had been looking for the mar who had stolen her all the afternoon. Explanation straightened the matter out, and Mr. Ward was released

The experience of the Rev. Dr. Bowdish at the John Street Church on Sunday, recalls that of a Methodis minister, who in boyhood sustained a similar shock of glory. He had already embraced Christianity, but had experienced no striking manifestations of the Divine power. One day when on his knees in prayer, he was suddenly thrown prostrate, and remained in that con-dition several minutes, during which visious of glory and unspeakable happiness were his. The effect, however, was so weakening physically, that for a time his friends considered his life in danger. Whether chemi-cal agencies were administered to restore him to a normal condition, as in the case of the Rev. Dr. Bowdish, is not related. The young man recovered and inter preten the vision as a call to preach the gospel. He therefore abandoned his design of entering upon a busi-ness career, and prepared himself for the ministry.

-At a recent ball in Paris the cotillon began at 4 A. M. and lasted until 7. -Reports from England of the futile efforts made to revive interest in archery show how thou oughly dead the noble pastime is. Of course that set tles the question of its popularity in this country.

-Caterpillars are doing great harm in Maine towns on the upper Penobscot. Fences seem to be alive, so thickly are they covered with the wrig gling fuzzy things. Orchards have been stripped clean of leaves, and now the worms are taking to the wood and clearing the forest trees of their foliage

-Work on the Miles Standish monument at South Duxbury, Mass., has been resumed, and prob-ably the big pillar will be finished this summer. It was intended to have the statue of the Puritan soldier, which is to surmount the pillar, made of bronze, but a sion is to cut it from Cape Ann granite

-Students of the earth's surface will be next year in the Champs de Mars, in Paris. It will re tate properly on an axis, and will be accurately constructed on a scale of one-millionth. Even at that it will be a tremendous thing, and give considerable of at idea of the appearance of the world we live on. -Mrs. Gonyo, a woman over 70 years of

age, was left alone with her two little grandchildren in their home on St. Albans Bay, Vt., the other evening. She put the children into a flat bottom boat and started from shore, with nothing but a paddle with which to control the cranky craft. A gale was blowing, the boat was driven out into the bay and capsized, and grandmother and grandchildren were drowned -In England there is just space enough

between the edge of the railroad station platforms and the footboards of the passenger cars to let an unwary traveller fall between and be ground to pieces by the moving train. An accident or two has happened and an agitation has begun in favor of reform in either the footboards or the platforms. "In America," the reformers urge, "such an accident could not happen. -This story is told of the Rev. Myron Reed of Denver. Col. who two years ago was a Democratic candidate in that State. During the canvass at & public meeting he was called upon to make a prayer, and was interrupted by a man who yelled "Londer"

Mr. Reed stopped short, opened his eyes looked at the

spot whence the voice came, said loudly: "I wasn't addressing you, sir; I was addressing the Almighty." and then, closing his eyes, went on. -The gossip comes from Constantinople that recently, after Masini, the famous tener, had sung an aria from "The Huguenots" before the culint s harem, from behind the screen where all the women were hidden came a beautiful voice, which, in perfect Italian style, sung the song of Valentine which follows the tenor aria. The singer proved to be the daughter of a prominent Turkish official. She had been well edu-

ated, and had studied music in Rome, but had ente

the Sultan's harem on her return home. -A Boston school teacher who has made notes of some of the queer sayings of her pupils gives as samples the following: Asked to describe the character of Alexander the Great, one said. "He was proof, of medium beight, with small eyes, and head incined a little to one side. I think, Miss Blank, it was the let side." In giving an account of a battle, another saids "The soldiers fought with such bravery that after the f were killed they crawled along on the ground and slashed at the legs of the enemy." Here are three more: "Henry VIII. of England married his brother's deceased wife." "In the first century l'ompeti and Rerculaneum were covered with an eruption." resurrection of Pompey's sons in Spain."

-The anti-Boulangist French are cavilling at a fondness of the General for platitudes said to be evidenced in his recent book. These are a few sentence extracted from the book: "The people cannot avoid making a foodsh choice if they fail to discern their real interests." "Logical and appropriate solutions impose themselves by virtue of these very qualities on public opinion." "Progress continues its assured march to ward its destined end." "The destinies of a great count try occasionally work themselves out independently of the wishes and desires of its children." "Woman's its fluence is great in this France of ours." "It is not also lutely necessary to have a sword in one's hand aiways to be able to use a rifle on occasion.

-Elder William R. Slocum of Beach Pond, R. L. who was arrested the other day charged with cruelty to animals, is called "queer" by his neighbors. He is 76 years old, and lives in a long, lew house in which are a stable, a blacksmith shop, a kitchen, sitting room, and a parlor. Across the ridgeboard of the house he has placed a big table, so that it forms a platform from which he preaches long aermons to imaginary audiences. The cruelty to animals consists in not feeding his cow and calf, and in abusing them in his efforts to train them. The calf is pretty well trained, and will march to the right or left, and halt at command. Not ong ago he drove his cow to the pond and went through the ceremony of baptizing her. She is so poor that she can hardly stand. When the officials went to arrest them, he met them at the outer gate of a circle of gates leading to the house armed with a two edged sword. made from an old scythe, commanded them to balt, and told them that they were about to tread on sacred soil and must enter each gate with the right foot in advance.